

THE SUMMER BANNER

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY LOGAN & FRANCIS.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.
Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.
The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.
ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones.

[Prepared for the N. Y. Express.]

Fashions for May.

Thursday morning, Madame Ferrero opened her superb show rooms to the public, and set the world of fashion half crazy with a beautiful display of millinery, fresh from Paris, and of a gossamer gracefulness that might have been manufactured in fairy land. Straws, combined with that delicate fabric wrought from bleached whalebone, were among the most substantial bonnets exhibited, and they possess all the effect of straw, with the delicacy of fine lace, when trimmed with a profusion of rich flowers, that are more the fashion than ever. This class of bonnets are peculiarly becoming. But the full dress bonnets surpass anything yet seen among us, for delicacy and richness. One, entirely of white lace, with a wreath of tiny roses traversing the crown and winding under the brim, till the exquisite spray just mingles over the forehead, might have been intended for Queen Mab herself. Another, of snowy-white chip, covered with a profusion of lace worth six dollars a yard, held fast on each side by clusters of white roses, and with its inside trimmings of blended lace and white buds, will, we doubt not, be carried off by some fair bride before the morning closes, notwithstanding its price.

But it is impossible to describe any one thing as pre-eminent among a whole wilderness of bonnets, each of which would, if seen by itself, be pronounced perfect. Bright and showy colors are still in request, and arranged with the fine taste exhibited in this collection, toned down with lace and blended with flowers, lose all appearance of over gorgeousness. The fronts are universally more open than last year, and crowded with flowers, and soft illusion or blonde. For young ladies, we saw many bonnets of white and rose color, with the most exquisite little wreaths, widening at the ears, and growing less and less till they met in almost imperceptible buds and leaves under the brim.

For married ladies, of the right complexion, lilac is a favorite color; one of crêpe, trimmed with rich cream colored feathers, was exceedingly elegant. A Leghorn, enriched with the most expensive lace, and with two feathers, filling like handful of snow flakes on one side, struck us by its peculiar purity of style—worth forty dollars or more. Another white bonnet, from which clusters of the most exquisite heath fell, more gracefully than heath ever grew on the mountains of Scotland, stopped our progress as we walked down the room. Indeed, nothing, not even nature herself, can surpass the perfection to which the artisans of France have brought artificial flowers. You see roses with the dew trembling among their clusters of heath from which the drops seem falling away, artificial grasses scarcely more substantial than shadows. Indeed, it seems impossible for art to reach a higher perfection in this branch than we have witnessed to-day. Nor does France seem to hold this art of mocking nature at a low discount, for the man who sends the most exquisite roses to this country has received a cross of the legion of honor in acknowledgment of his superiority.

Several new styles of mantillas were exhibited, all larger and deeper than those of last year. The colors are white, ashes of roses and black, but that beautiful tint called ashes of roses seems to be the favorite. Two of this shade we remember as very superb. One, "The Marita Louisa," has a small yoke, and three or four plaits behind gives it a rich fullness of drapery. The border is inlaid with lace and a running pattern of braided with heavy fringe. The other, which has some classical name which we have forgotten, is deep and round behind, short and pointed in front, with a cape and double points of fringe and braid embroidery at least six inches deep, which has a fine effect.

But a white mantilla, which takes its name from the Empress Eugénie, surpasses even these. In form it is much like the last we have described, but is inlaid with two deep rows of lace, overlaid with embroidery, and separated with ruche of white satin ribbon; this is terminated with a heavy fringe. Indeed, fringe and embroidery form the most favored garniture for mantillas this season. Everything is profusely ornamented about a lady's dress, from the crown of her head to the tip of her slipper. Gothic joints are the rage in everything where they can be used. Among Madame Ferrero's French embroideries we saw little else than the jointed style, as they say in architecture. Before we could half examine the profusion of beautiful things around us, Madame Ferrero's rooms were so crowded with ladies that we were obliged to leave. Her show rooms are really a wonder—spacious, with rich draperies, that give the exact light in which ladies love to test their complexions; and what is better than all, on the first floor, three doors from Broadway, and yet in a quiet neighborhood.

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

Colonel Pierce M. Butler.

The Palmetto Regiment formed a portion of the force that invested Vera Cruz, but it was detached to the south during the siege, and before it rejoined the main column, the battle of Cerro Gordo had been fought. The next actions of note were the conflicts at Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. Of these, the most important was the bloody drama of Churubusco, and here it was that Col. Butler fell, and the Palmetto Regiment won imperishable renown. But let us briefly describe the battle. The village of Portales was occupied by the Mexicans, and the causeway in front of the barn was blocked up with dense masses of his troops, the cavalry numbering 3,000, the infantry 4,000. To assail them, Gen. Shields ordered 300 men of his own brigade, 300 New-Yorkers and 300 Palmettos—in-luding Reno's howitzer battery of two pieces, and 1,000 men of Pierce's brigade, to advance. He began his march by making a *detour* of a mile; the ground was difficult; the 15th infantry, and four companies of the 12th, led the advance, followed by the New-Yorkers, the Palmettos and the battery of the 9th infantry. The advance on approaching the barn, received a heavy fire from the enemy, and were directed to shelter themselves; the New-Yorkers coming up were formed in line and fronting the causeway.

The Palmetto regiment was ordered to take position on the left of the New-Yorkers, it being Shields' design to cut off the Mexicans by extending his line to the left; but the enemy defeated his object, and the New-York regiment became at once engaged in the sanguinary struggle. The cavalry approached the left of the line, and poured into it their fatal escopette fire; Colonel Burnett fell, and the New-Yorkers, dismayed by the death of their commander, now broke and fled, taking shelter behind a wall. The Palmetto regiment completed their formation, and moved forward, firing in order, without support—three hundred men opposed to seven thousand! But these gallant men moved forward to their probable doom with the steadiness of veterans, and with a determination, fixed and unalterable, to conquer or die—Shields sent to Scott for reinforcements. Without a rally to attack, the battle might be lost. His own reckless daring in the field had not incited all the regiments; the 9th infantry protected itself behind a barn, as the New-Yorkers had done behind a wall, leaving the Palmettos to brave the battle and the storm. The blood of the young general was roused. He harangued the regiments that had abandoned the field, appealing to their American courage, and their sense of shame, but the effect did not correspond with his hopes. There was no response! Mortified and indignant, he turned to the Carolina regiment, which he had ordered to withdraw until reinforced, and "the flag was still there."

Colonel Butler took off his cap and waving it amid the storm, exclaimed, "the Palmettos are ready! every South Carolinian will follow you to the death!" "Onward!" cried the general, "this gallant regiment," he said subsequently, "moved forward firmly, and rapidly, under a fire of musketry, as terrible, perhaps, as any which soldiers ever faced." This movement turned the tide of fortune, and secured the victory. At one hundred yards the Palmetto regiment halted, to then fire on the Mexicans, who were concentrating their troops. Now came the heat of conflict; our ranks were rapidly thinned, but their place was supplied by the infantry of other regiments, that, animated by the gallantry of the Carolinians, came to their support; and amid the storm, to stir, the bloody strife, Colonel Butler fell fighting bravely at the head of his heroes, being shot through the head from a cavalry escopette. "Revenge the death of your Colonel!" exclaimed Gen. Shields; and ordered the famous charge. The regiment obeyed the call—they rushed forward, the officers bearing the colors of their companies. The regiment staff bearer was shot down, Lieut. Col. Dickinson, seized the regimental flag, and whilst waving it, he was shot down—Major Gladden took the flag, and the place of Dickinson, and waved that glorious banner throughout the terrible conflict. Young Adams fell with the colors of the Edgefield company, and Morange, seizing the banner from the hands of the dying hero, bore it proudly through the fight,—and thus was the battle of Churubusco fought and won!

[From the Savannah Courier.]

History of the Steamship Savannah—The First Ocean Steamer of the World.

"About the year 1818, Capt. Moses Rogers, then of the city of Savannah, suggested to Messrs. Dunning, Scarborough, O. Sturges, B. Burroughs, J. P. Henry, Barna McKim, and others, of this city, the idea of constructing an ocean steamer, for plying between this port and some other port in Europe. These gentlemen resolved to try the experiment. They purchased in the city of New York, a beautiful ship, well adapted as they supposed, to the purpose. Allowing the rigging and other appurtenances for sailing, to remain, they supplied her with steam machinery and paddle wheels. Her paddles were constructed so as to be capable of folding up like a fan being laid on deck, her main shaft having a joint also for that purpose. The wheel house was made of strong canvas, extended on an iron rim.

Her first trip across the ocean was made in twenty-two days between this point and Liverpool, in the year 1819. When first described from the British coast, she was reported as a ship on

fire at the mast, and moving without sail. From Liverpool she went up the Baltic, and while lying on the port of Constat, was saved from wreck, during a terrible storm, in which many vessels were lost, only by the assistance rendered by her paddles.—During her stay at St. Petersburg, Alexander, Emperor of the Iron North pleased with the novel idea of a steamship, presented Captain Rogers with two iron chairs, one of which (the only relic left of the adventurous bark) is now in the garden of Mr. Dunning, of this city, and we hope will long be preserved as an honorable memento of one of the most important enterprises of modern times.

On the return of the Savannah from her European trip, she was sent to Washington City, where she was sold and her steam machinery removed.—For years afterwards she plied as a packet between this city and New York, under the command of Capt. Aldrich; and was finally wrecked and went to pieces on the back of Long Island.

Capt. Moses Rogers, after he returned from Europe, commanded the Pee Dee, the first steam boat which ever navigated the Pee Dee river.—He came to Cheraw in the fall of 1821. He was remarkably pushing, industrious and persevering man, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.—Ed. C. Gazette.

PRIVATE CHARACTER OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land, at a gait of forty miles an hour—making the very earth groan beneath its giant tread, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter—scaring nature with its unearthly din, and frightening all creation from its property almost—people who only see it in its terrible activity, have no idea what eminently social virtues it is endowed with. This is its public character. Their private one is another affair. Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumber more than a thousand giant powders, comes up and stands under our window, as gently as the most exemplary cooking stove, its huge steam pipes singing a strain as soft and as dulcet as that most amiable tea kettle, and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumber.—Let him gripe those iron hands, and the pipes which were tuned to so soft a strain, send forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together, and those lungs, which first breathed so quietly, could like a volcano—and off it goes darkening the heavens with its dense volume of smoke.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association at New York on Thursday, resolutions were brought forward, recommending Congress to pass a law requiring all imported nostrums to be labelled with their ingredients, and advising the State Legislatures to appoint some competent chemist to analyze the various nostrums, and to publish the analysis in the most widely circulated journals. A warm and protracted debate ensued, and the resolutions were finally rejected.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the several Medical Colleges, and such other Boards as are by law authorized to examine candidates for admission to the Medical profession, to require from every graduate or licentiate his signature to the Code of Ethics, and also that the formal administration of a pledge faithful to observe and keep the same Code, form part of the public exercise at Medical commencements.

Dr. J. M. Smith, of New York, read the following:

The committee on nominations, in fulfilling the duty of their appointment, propose to continue most of the special committees appointed by the Association, in May, 1851, and to appoint several new special committees.

The following are the Chairmen of special committees for South Carolina and Georgia, with the subjects to them committed:

Dr. R. D. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo.—"Of the Physiological Peculiarities and diseases of Negroes."

Dr. F. Peyre Porcher, of Charleston, S. C.—"On Toxicological and Medicinal properties of our cryptogamic plants."

Dr. D. G. Cain of Charleston, S. C.—"On epidemics of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas."

Dr. Robert Campbell, of Augusta, Geo.—"On the pathogenic influence of Feather Beds."

After the transaction of other business, on Thursday afternoon, the Association adjourned to meet in St. Louis next year.

In the evening a splendid banquet was prepared at the Metropolitan Hall, at which about one thousand persons were present, the guests numbering about 700.

Generous Donation.—Mr. Johnnath Kidd, lately deceased, of Pittsburgh, by his will, donated \$5,000 to the support of superannuated preachers, and the widows of deceased ministers, of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference; \$2,000 to the Missionary Society of the same branch of the church; and \$1,000 to the Colonization.

THE SUMMER BANNER.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

J. RICHARDSON LOGAN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

COTTON MARKET.

Charleston, May 16, 1853.
The sales on Saturday were brisk in favor of buyers at prices ranging from 7 to 10 1-2 cents.

New York, May 14.
Cotton, in this market, declined 1-8 since the arrival of the steamer—sales of the day 700 bales. Sales of the week 11,000 bales. Middling Uplands 10 1-2, Middling Orleans 10 5-8.

The papers advertising the runaway slave of Mr. JAMES LOWRY are requested to send their bills to this office for payment.

Hon. William C. Preston.
This distinguished gentleman, and scholar is, we are sorry to write, still suffering much from ill health and confined to his room, with no hopes of recovery. He is staying with his brother the Hon. JOSEPH C. PRESTON, at the latter's plantation in Louisiana.

Fatal Accident.
On Tuesday last a negro man, the property of Capt. L. H. BELSER was killed at Ramsay's Depot when attempting to get on the freight train of the Wilmington and Manchester Cars, while they were in motion. His foot slipping he fell on the track, and was instantly crushed to death.

Bradford Springs Institute.
This large and popular Institution for female education was sold at public auction in this place on sale-day last to a gentleman from North Carolina, and we are informed will be endowed and conducted under the name of the Harmony Female College, by the Rev. Prof. MORGAN.

Dancing School.
We refer our readers to the Card of Mr. R. O. BLACK, who has opened a Dancing School in our town. Mr. Black has already a large number of scholars, and if any doubt his efficiency, we would recommend them to pay a visit to his school at the Town Hall. We are perfectly satisfied ourselves from personal acquaintance, that Mr. BLACK is worthy a most liberal support; as an evidence of the satisfaction he gives his pupils, we mention, that this is his fourth class in this place.

Commercial Convention.
It will be recollected that the Commercial Convention held in Baltimore last year adjourned to meet in Memphis, Tennessee on the 1st of June next. By reference to another column our readers will discover that his Excellency Gov. MANNING has appointed a number of distinguished gentlemen from this State to act as delegates to the Convention, with the expressed hope that as many of them will attend as possible. Among the subjects to be discussed by the Convention we find the following:

The establishments of a continental depot of cotton, in opposition to Liverpool.

The direct exportation of cotton by the planter, thus doing away with middle men, middle warehouses, middle commissions middle insurances, and all that interminable medium which cuts up our substance and concentrates our exports at Liverpool.

To establish, through railroad alliance, more sympathy with the great West and Northwest, socially, commercially, and nationally.

To have one or more lines of steamers to Europe.

To stimulate manufactures and general industry.

To educate our children at home, to spend our wealth at home.

To aim at commercial and industrial independence.

The names of Hon. R. F. SIMPSON, P. D. TORRE, Esq., J. D. ASHMORE, and J. H. DUKES, Esq., were accidentally omitted in the publication of the gentlemen designated by the Governor, to attend the Memphis Convention, making in all, the number of fifty-one.—Columbia Banner.

Militia Musters.

The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, abolished all militia musters, to take effect after the year 1853. All persons who will be liable to do military duty are to be registered by the Commissioners of the Revenue, and to pay 75 cents per annum, which sum is to be collected by the Sheriffs in the same manner as other taxes.

We hope at some future date to see a similar alteration made in our oppressive Militia system, against which we have heard many and loud complaints. Why do not the people take the matter into their own hands? We are confident that a large majority in this State are opposed to the present military laws, and they can be easily abolished by a simple united opposi-

tion. We should like though to see some provision made for the encouragement of volunteer companies, where all militia organization for drill, so far as any benefit to be derived from them, should cease.

The Norwalk Railroad Accident.

The Coroner's jury who were summoned to enquire into the facts connected with the above terrible Railroad accident have reported at length that the accident was owing to the recklessness and carelessness of the Engineer and gives the following reason.

1. In running around the curve at a rate not less, certainly, than twenty miles an hour, when under no circumstances should it have been half that.

2d. In not discovering that the ball was down immediately after emerging from the cut.

3d. In not looking for the ball at the highway crossing east of the depot.

4th. In relying, as he says he did, upon the flags of the switch-tenders, when he well knew that they were not in sight of the draw, and had nothing to do with it.

5th. In not running even slower than usual when the track was wet and slippery.

Death of John A. Stuart.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that this gentleman for a number of years proprietor and editor of that paper died in Beaufort on Tuesday the 3rd inst aged 35 years. Mr. STUART has been for the last ten years broken down in mind and body, the editor of the Mercury in his remarks thus speaks of him: He was, of all the men we have known, the one who combined, in the highest degree, the faculties of logic, imagination and wit, and these displayed in a far more striking form in his conversation than in his writings. To judge of his capacity by what he actually performed, would be to do great injustice to his extraordinary powers; and to estimate all that he might have done, would be to conjure up unavailing regrets. The grave, with its dark mantle, covers all—peace to the sleeper, beneath that impenetrable shroud!

The Popular Educator.

We have received the first number of this work published monthly by ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Spruce St., New York, at \$1 50 a year. The work is intended more particularly for those, who have not enjoyed the benefit of a scholastic education, professing to be a guide to the student in his efforts to educate himself. The subjects treated of are Language, National History, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Fine Arts, Anthropology, Industrial Sciences, Philosophy, History, Political Science, &c. From the specimen number before us we are disposed to recommend the work highly and shall look for the forthcoming numbers.

Foreign Quarterly Review.

The April number of the London Quarterly has been received and presents the following table of contents: Scrope's History of Castle Combe, Human Hair, The Old Countess of Desmond, Hungarian Campaigns—Kossuth and Gorgei, Search for Sir John Franklin, Buckingham papers, Ansley House, The Two Systems at Pentonville, Maurel on the Duke of Wellington.

Southern Literary Messenger.

The May number of this veteran and respectable standard of Southern Literature has been received, and will maintain the long established, and well earned high character of the work.—It is peculiarly an exponent of Southern views and interests.

Published in Richmond Va., at \$3 00 per annum JONAS R. THOMSON Editor.

The Lexington Telegraph.

This is the title of a new paper published at Lexington Court House, by W. J. RANDOLPH, Proprietor and Editor. We have received the first number, and cheerfully number it among our exchanges. Success to the enterprise.

BALTIMORE, MAY 13 7 4 p. m.
CHARLESTON, MAY 13 10 50 p. m.

THE GARDINER CASE.—The evidence in the Gardiner case closed yesterday and the argument will commence on Monday. The defence have filed a bill of exceptions.

COUNTERFEIT.—We were yesterday shown a counterfeit \$10 note on the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The note is an imitation of the genuine, and is well calculated to deceive, even some of Nettleton's pupils. The vignette of the gold notes is an engraving of the Capitol at Raleigh, and we recommend the Bank to issue no more notes upon the plate, as the engraving is poor, does not keep up with the progress of modern improvement in Bank note engraving, and affords thereby an opportunity for counterfeiters to emit spurious issues. We caution the public to examine notes of the Bank of the State with State House vignette.

Wilmington Paper.

Columbia.

A trip to the capital of our State last week has convinced us of the truth of the assertion, which we have often heard of late, viz: that Columbia was rapidly increasing in population, and business; everything about the town bears upon its face the mark of progress. The first thing that struck our eye on riding up from the depot was the New State House, which under the hands of its present active superintendent is now rearing its massive, and elegant granite walls some twenty feet in the air, and the number of the workmen engaged, which a hasty glance caused us to estimate at about two hundred give promise of a speedy completion. We were much pleased also to learn that all the granite used on the building, which is of very superior quality, is taken from a quarry, within a mile and-a-half of the town; we had no idea before that the soil of Carolina covered such stone. The new State House, the cost of which is estimated at one million dollars, will be when completed, according to the plan, which we were permitted to view, one of the grandest structures in the State. At some future day we may give a minute description of it.

Our next stopping place, was the old Congaree House, kept now by that prince of hosts "JANNEY," whose large number of visitors we should have thought, would leave him little time to attend to the outward appearance of his hotel, but not so, JANNEY is here, there and everywhere it seems; one moment with broom in hand sweeping the dust from his floors, and the next heading an army of gratified boarders, and leading them to some new and pleasant cheer: under his enterprising hands the old Congaree is making a new and beautiful appearance; truly if JANNEY does not make a fortune, it will be because visitors to Columbia, do not know how to appreciate an estimable host—Here's to his health.—Leaving the Hotel we strolled into the Court of Appeals which is now in session; we found here a number of distinguished lawyers from all parts of the State in attendance, and were informed, that the business before the Court was large, the number of appeals having considerably increased, particularly from the upper Districts; a shrewd old friend of ours suggested that this might be consequent upon the increased facilities of travel by railway; if his remark be just, it is the strongest argument we have yet heard advanced against railroads. A Court room, when you are not yourself the anxious client, or the well-fed lawyer is perhaps the dulllest place in the world, so soon tiring of it, we walked into the street, and meeting with an old friend from Sumter gladly accepted his invitation to pay a visit to the magnificent gardens, and orchards of H. LYONS, Esq., where we spent a profitable and delightful hour in viewing his luxuriant vineyards and graperies, fine vegetables, luscious fruits, and elegant hot-houses; we found cherries growing in the yard, ripe, and in full perfection, of these there were three varieties, but the Black Ox Heart was the only one we recognized, the others being of a new species, with which we are unacquainted. Columbia is at this season, certainly the garden spot of the South; the beautiful evergreens, which adorn and shade almost every street have just put on the new and bright livery of spring, and the air is rich with the perfume of a thousand flowers; a dwelling without a garden, in this place, is hardly to be met with, and this passion for the beauties of nature must certainly be viewed as an evidence of the cultivated and refined taste of its inhabitants. Why Columbia has not been resorted to more during summer months, we cannot imagine, it certainly presents all the advantages for such a retreat; health, air, scenery and polished society, what more can be desired, while however on this subject we cannot but express our astonishment that there is not a public bathing establishment in or near the town; the Congaree River presents many facilities for such a building, and we yet hope to see one erected there. More anon.

The Cheraw Gazette states that at a late meeting of the Directors of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, the President and Engineer were authorized to contract immediately for iron for ten miles, and also to let out the bridge and grading at Buckhold's Creek, (the only heavy work on the line) in contracts for half stock and half cash. The Gazette expresses the hope that the vexed question of connection (between this road, the Wilmington and Manchester, and the North Eastern Rail Roads,) will soon be amicably settled.

It is estimated that one thousand, four hundred and forty-three babies have been named Frank Pierce in Maine in the past six months.—Bath (Me.) Times.

Medals for the Palmetto Regiment.

We are informed by an advertisement in the Columbia Banner, that the Medals for the relatives of deceased members of the Palmetto Regiment have been received at the Executive chamber in Columbia, and will be delivered, when called for,—for the benefit of those residing in our district we publish the list of the deceased in Company A.

1. Richard Cannon Carwile.
2. H. P. Pratt.
3. Turner Crooker.
4. Zimmerman C. Mixon.
5. Thomas J. Wilder.
6. James A. Wilder.
7. Eugene A. Wilder.
8. Robert B. Wilder.
9. Robert D. McCoy.
10. John J. Ramsay.
11. George Yates.
12. Joseph T. Grooms.
13. Serg't. M. J. M. Murphy.
14. Serg't. Thomas D. Glenn.
15. Corporal R. Marion Black.
16. Thomas P. Black.
17. Francis G. Britton.
18. Joseph Carter.
19. L. M. Coker.
20. Samuel H. Drake.
21. Scribner R. Drake.
22. James Goodall.
23. Jacob L. Jennings.
24. William Johnson.
25. Robert S. Moody.
26. Laurel Spinn.
27. William J. Smith.
28. David Sourry.
29. Thomas B. Wells.
30. Robert Kolb.
31. John C. Dubose.
32. J. P. Hardy, M. D.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—We have great satisfaction in being able to state that the disagreement between the Northeastern, and the Darlington and Cheraw Railroads, as to the point of junction, has been happily adjusted. The point fixed upon is on the Western part of the lands of Samuel O. McKOWN, esq, about midway between the termini originally selected by the two Companies. So, there has been no victory on either side, except of good sense, public spirit and manly generosity. So much the better,—may they always carry the day! The two Companies may now be regarded as essentially one enterprise. The preliminary difficulties are overcome, and the track is clear for effective work.

In the meantime the Northeastern Railroad has not been allowed to rust during these preparations. The work at the terminus on Cooper River (a most important part of the Road,) is actively pressed forward. For a small interval near the city, the right of way has not yet been secured, but beyond that for about 20 miles, the grading is under contract, and we understand there is a growing readiness to take contracts, which relieves us of all doubt as to the work being pushed on without interruption.

From Kingstree to the McKOWN junction, about 38 miles will be ready to be let by the middle of June. Everything promises the early completion of this valuable enterprise, and those who have the most carefully examined the resources of the country through it will pass, speak most confidently of its prospects as a profitable venture.—Charleston Mercury.

ADMITTED.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the Courts of this State:

IN THE LAW COURT.—Aron Austin, Jesse T. Belton, James C. Brown, J. Chancellor Chambers, George B. Cuthbert, States Right Gist, James O. Hunter, M. Edward Hutchinson, Samuel Lord, jr., Phillip B. McLaurin, Thomas P. Slider, Joseph Berry Sloan.—13

IN THE EQUITY COURT.—Augustus E. Grice, William C. Harris, John C. Higgins, C. H. S. McClenaghan, Giles J. Patterson, Joseph Perry Sloan.—6

The election for Major General to command the — Division S. C. M., vice Major General Harlee, deceased, was held on the 25th ult., and from returns published by the Marion Star, the result is as follows:

For Brig. Gen. J. W. Blakeney, 110
For Col. Saml. F. Gibson, 97

Majority for Blakeney - 22

FROM TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston, of the 3rd instant, confirm the report of gold discoveries on the Colorado river. Four hundred miners were at work, obtaining five to ten dollars per diem. The farmers are leaving their crops. The whole country is in an excitement. The soil, for hundreds of miles, has been examined. Governor Bell is a candidate for Congress in the western District.

THE WEATHER.—After several weeks of dry weather, which hindered farmers much in their planting operations, we were visited on Sunday last by a refreshing shower, and on Monday by a hail storm, which we fear has done much injury to the growing crops. The hail stones were large and fell rapidly for several minutes, covering the ground entirely.

[The Marion Star.]

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.—The large stock of blood horses belonging to the estate of the late William Gibbons, were sold at auction, on the 3d instant, at Madison, New Jersey. Among the number sold, was the celebrated racer "Fashion," now 17 years old, bought by Mr. Morris, of Morrisania, for \$1,550. Bounets O'Blue, mother of Fashion, 24 years old, brought \$100. Patsey Anthony, 13 years old, \$280. Mariner, 17 years old, \$270, and others, of lesser note, at prices varying from \$70 up to \$620.